

(b) Ann Rumph (1764-February, 1844). According to this account, Ann Rumph was the daughter of Abraham Rumph (see section on Abraham Rumph below). Ann Rumph married Nicholas Cobia (?-prior to 1842) on February 8, 1780, in St. Phillip's parish (Charleston, South Carolina?). Nicholas Cobia may have been a clergyman by the reference to the "late Revd. Mr. Cobia" in the will of Ann Cobia. The Rev. Mr. Cobia had a sister, Miss Margaret Cobia, and he may have had a brother, Henry Cobia.

No children of Nicholas and Ann Cobia are mentioned in the will of Ann Cobia. However, various other "relatives" are mentioned in the will. These included a nephew, Albert Elfe, and Miss Ellen S. Elfe and Miss Anna M. Elfe. These women are said to be the sisters of Albert Elfe and the daughters of Benjamin Elfe and Elizabeth Rumph, who were married in 1795. Other relatives mentioned in the will of Ann Cobia are Mrs. Harriett Ann Glover, Miss Laura "Carte," and John "Carte," Junior. Laura Cart and John Cart were children of John and Susannah Cart. A sister of Laura and John Cart was named Harriett, who may be the Mrs. Harriett Ann Glover mentioned in the will.³⁵¹

In 1842 Ann Cobia prepared her will, the text of which follows:

Box 23, No. 15. The State of South Carolina. In the Name of God Amen. I Ann Cobia of the City of Charleston in the State aforesaid widow, being of sound and disposing mind do make and declare this to be my last Will and Testament, that is to say: Imprimis, I give and bequeath unto my Nephew Albert Elfe the Bond in my favour Executed by him, for the principal sum of Three thousand dollars, and all that may be due thereon at the time of my decease. Item. I give and devise and

bequeath to Miss Margaret Cobia (Sister of the late Revd. Mr. Cobia) absolutely and forever, the House and Lot on the north side of Wentworth Street, at present in the possession of Mr. Divver, also the following Negroes, namely "Mary" and "Nancy" with their future issue and increase. Item. I give and bequeath unto Mr. Henry Cobia absolutely and forever, my Negro Woman "Fanny" and her Six children, Ann, Lucy, Martha, Fanny, Linda and a Baby, also another baby grandchild of Fanny, being the child of the above named Ann together with the future issue and increase of said Negroes. Item. All the rest and remainder of my whole Estate Real and Personal (including the Boy Jim now in possession of Mr. Henry Cobia) I give, devise, and bequeath equally to be divided among my following named Relatives Viz, Miss Ellen S Elfe, Miss Anna M Elfe, Miss Eliza Carte, Mrs. Harriett Ann Golver, Miss Laura Carte, and Mr John Carte Junr their heirs Executors administrators and assigns: And in case either of my said relatives, Should die before me, but should leave a child or children living at my decease, it is my will that such child or children should represent his, her or their parent or parents, and take the Share or Shares of the said Rest and Remainder of my Estate, to which their parent or parents would have been entitled if living.

Lastly, I nominate constitute and appoint Doctor Henry C Glover and Mr. Henry Cobia to be Executors of this my Will.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 17th day of December in the year of our Lord 1842.

Ann Cobia

Proved 5 Feb 1844 Rec. Will Book I & J 1839-45, p.
348.³⁵²

2. (Jacob Rumph II, the subject of a previous section.)

3. Abraham Rumph (September 27, 1754?-June 17, 1756?).³⁵³

However, according to another account, there is a will of Abraham Rumph, incomplete and unsigned, with no witnesses or date, that was proved in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1777. The children mentioned in the will were his sons Abraham, Christian,³⁵⁴ and George. Apparently these sons were minors at the time, for the

last line of the will directed the executor to use his discretion in selling or dividing the "movables" of Abraham Rumph equally among his children as they came of age. The sureties for this will were David Rumph, Jr. and Nicholas Cobia, said to be the husband of Anne Rumph. According to this account, it is speculated that Anne Rumph, Elizabeth Rumph, and Susannah Rumph were sisters and the daughters of Abraham Rumph.³⁵⁵ An Abraham Rumph owned land near the Edisto River in the early 1770's, bounded by land owned by Joseph Griffith, Ulrich Brener, and John Simmons.

A. Susannah Rumph (1766-February 15, 1824). Susannah Rumph married John Cart (?-after 1824) on January 14, 1785.³⁵⁶ According to the marriage notice, both members of the couple were from Charleston, South Carolina.³⁵⁷ Susannah Cart was a member of St. Paul's Church in Charleston, according to her will. John and Susannah Rumph Cart had three daughters and two sons, given below.

The will of Susannah Cart made the following provisions:

17. I. No. 11. In the Name of God Amen. I Susannah Cart being Sound in mind, but Weak in body, do make this my Last Will and Testament Viz. I give and bequeath to my Daughters Eliza and Laura the Pew that belongs to me in Saint Pauls Church Number (22) twenty two to be retained by them for their joint use, or to Sell and divide the money Share and Share alike. I give and bequeath to my Husband John Cart, all the Negroes furniture Chace and in Short all the property I may possess at the time of my death real or personal to be for his use during his life time to be applied for his Support and the Support of my children, but not be liable for his debts, the interest being for his and their Support as his discretion may direct.

After his death the Said property to be Sold

and divided in manner following that is to Say. I divide the net proceeds of all the property into Eleven parts or Shares, that my Daughter Eliza shall have three Shares, my daughter Laura three Shares, my Son Vernal three shares, my Son John One Share and my Daughter Harriett One Share, making in the whole Eleven Shares which Will comprise the whole. Nevertheless, if any of the Negroes So Will Should turn out to be drunkards, or thieves and not Suit his or their purpose or should be bad otherwise, I authorise my Said Husband to Sell him or her or them and to replace them with other Servants or property without applying to the Court of Equity and I appoint my Husband John Cart to be Executor to this my last Will and Testament.

Susannah Cart

Wit: Francis Sire, Peter Sire
Proved 27 Feb 1824 Rec in Will book "F," p. 573.³⁵⁸

Susannah Cart died of dropsy on Sunday, February 15, 1824, in Charleston, South Carolina. She was buried at St. Paul's Church.³⁵⁹

i. Eliza Cart (?-?).

ii. Laura Cart (?-?).

iii. Vernal Cart (?-?).

iv. John Cart (?-?).

v. Harriett Cart (?-?).³⁶⁰

B. Abraham Rumph (?-?).

C. Christian Rumph (?-?). (Possibly 1764-November 7, 1807). A Christian "Rumps" received a land grant in Orangeburg Township in 1736.³⁶¹ Christian Rumph was given as a

1790 "head of family" for Orangeburg.³⁶²

D. George Rumph (?-?).

E. Anne Rumph (See Anna Rumph Wannamaker and Ann Rumph Cobia in previous section.)

F. Elizabeth Rumph (?-?).

4. Susannah Rumph (May 1, 1757-?).

5. David Rumph (November 10, 1759-?).³⁶³

Rumph Great-Great-Great-Grandparents of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers

The father of Jacob Rumph II was Jacob Rumph (?-after 1779), a great-great-great-grandfather of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers. Jacob Rumph was an immigrant. On May 19, 1748, he married Ann Dattwyler (?-?) in Orangeburg Township, South Carolina.

The ceremony was performed by John Giessendanner, V.D.M. (?-1761). John Giessendanner became the minister of this parish in 1738, was ordained by the Church of England in 1749, and served until his death in 1761.³⁶⁴ Mill's Atlas of 1825 showed a Giesendanner residence in northeastern Orangeburg District. There is also shown a "Gifsendanner's Mill" near the "D. Rumph" residence.³⁶⁵

In 1758 Jacob Rumph was a constable. He and his wife were the sponsors or "Susceptr" for several baptisms. He was on the petit jury list for Orangeburg in 1778-1779.³⁶⁶ The executors of

his estate were Jacob Rumph II, John Hook, and David Rumph, of Orange Parish.³⁶⁷ Additional information about Jacob Rumph may be found in several sources.³⁶⁸

Although the parentage of the wife of Jacob Rumph, Ann Dattwyler, has not been established, "it is positive" that she came to the colonies with the emigrants from the Swiss Cantons, and she was perhaps one of the two children who came over with their parents, Hans Dutweiler and his wife, in 1738.³⁶⁹

Mellard Great-Great Uncles and Aunt of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers and Their Families

James Harry Mellard (August 10, 1778-November 17, 1855), a great-grandfather of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, was the oldest of three known children. His sister, a great-great aunt of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, and their adopted brothers, great-great uncles of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, were:

1. (James Harry Mellard, the subject of a previous section.)
2. Celia Harry Mellard (March 4, 1789-August 5, 1823). Celia Harry Mellard was born in St. James Goose Creek Parish, South Carolina. She was a Methodist and she married James Simon Shingler (August 15, 1788-March 13, 1859), of a French Huguenot family, on June 27, 1811. She was buried in the Rum Creek (or Elisha Mellard Family) Cemetery in South Carolina.³⁷⁰

The parents of Colonel James Simon Shingler were George Shingler (?-?) and Mary Barber Shingler (?-?). James Simon Shingler was a Methodist and he served in the South Carolina

militia. He was a sheriff and a planter. He is likely the "S. Shingler" who was on a committee to protect tariffs around 1828.³⁷¹ After the death of his first wife, Celia Harry Mellard, in 1823, he took as his second wife Eleanor Bradwell (?-?). James Simon Shingler was buried in the Mellard-Shingler Cemetery near Holly Hill, South Carolina.

The children of Colonel James Simon Shingler and his wife Celia Mellard Shingler, first cousins, twice removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, were:

A. Mary Shingler (May 13, 1812-September 9, 1813). Mary Shingler was born in St. James Goose Creek Parish, Charleston District, South Carolina and she was buried in the Rum Creek (or Elisha Mellard Family) Cemetery in South Carolina.

B. Elisha Mellard Shingler (May 22, 1813-?). Elisha Mellard Shingler was also born in St. James Goose Creek Parish, Charleston District, South Carolina, but he died at an early age. He was buried in the Rum Creek (or Elisha Mellard Family) Cemetery in South Carolina.

C. James Simon Shingler, Jr. (December 25, 1815-August 25, 1844). James Simon Shingler, Jr. was born in St. James Goose Creek Parish, Charleston District, South Carolina. He married Elizabeth Frederick (?-?). He was a physician. He and his wife had at least one child, a second cousin, once removed, of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers:

i. James Augustus Shingler (February 17, 1839-May 6, 1885). James Augustus Shingler married Elvira Flewelleyn (?-?) on September 24, 1861. A descendant is Elizabeth Shingler Richardson (?-?).

D. Mary Ann Elizabeth Shingler (October 27, 1819-January 28, 1889). Mary Ann Elizabeth Shingler married Daniel Thomas Ryan (1809? 1811?-February 6, 1881) in January, 1838. Their children, second cousins, once removed, of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, were:

i. John James Ryan (July 21, 1839-November 5, 1848).

ii. Elizabeth Celia Ryan (August 28, 1841-April 16, 1853).

iii. Cornelia Ann Ryan (September 24, 1843-August 12, 1848).

iv. Laura Ryan (March 11, 1846-October 13, 1925). Laura Ryan married Dr. Joel Poinsett Mellard (October 24, 1838-October 12, 1914), a cousin, on February 18, 1869. They had at least two daughters, who were simultaneously second cousins, twice removed and first cousins, three times removed, of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers. (See later section on Dr. Joel Poinsett Mellard for additional information.) Laura Ryan Mellard was buried in Ashville, North Carolina.

v. Augustus Thomas Ryan (April 28, 1848-May 9, 1913). Augustus T. Ryan married Lessie Corinne Conner (August 11, 1865-October 21, 1928) on April 30, 1883.

E. George Washington Shingler (July 15, 1821-September 4, 1821). George Washington Shingler was buried in the Rum Creek (or Elisha Mellard Family) Cemetery in South Carolina.³⁷²

3. William Owens-Mellard (February 22, 1791-March 11, 1860). William Owens was born in the Charleston District of South Carolina.³⁷³ According to both the will of Elisha Mellard and an official biography, Elisha Mellard adopted William Owens.³⁷⁴ On December 20, 1811, the name was changed legally from William Owens to William Mellard through the following act of the Legislature of South Carolina:

An act to authorize certain persons therein mentioned to change their present names:

...and whereas, William Owens hath petitioned the legislature to change his present name to that of William Mellard.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said William Owens be, and he is hereby authorized to change his present name to that of William Mellard, and that he shall hereafter be known and distinguished in law and equity, and in all transactions of law wherein he may be bound or obligated to him, by no other name than that of William Mellard.³⁷⁵

William Mellard was a planter in St. James Goose Creek Parish, South Carolina. He married Mary Elizabeth Shingler (October 7, 1798-December 19, 1840) on February 8, 1821,³⁷⁶ in a ceremony performed in St. James Goose Creek Parish, South Caroli-

na, by the Rev. James Harry Mellard.³⁷⁷

William Mellard held the following political offices: Justice of the Quorum; Commissioner of Free Schools; South Carolina House of Representatives, St. James Goose Creek, 1826-1830; and South Carolina Senate, St. James Goose Creek, 1844-1848, 1856-1860. He died in office as a Senator.³⁷⁸

William Mellard was a Methodist and Secretary of the Cypress Circuit.³⁷⁹ He was for a number of years involved with the Spring Hill Methodist Church, which was located in the northwest part of Berkeley County, South Carolina, between the old Galliard Road and Four Holes Swamp, which ran from old Fort Dorchester on the Ashley to the Galliard plantation on the Santee. According to Mill's Atlas of 1825, the Galliard Road was in extreme northeastern Orangeburg District, running roughly parallel to the Four Holes Swamp. The road was also roughly parallel to the Santee River. There was an "Old Chapel" not far away.³⁸⁰ William Mellard was given as a trustee of the Spring Hill Church in 1814. In 1839, William Mellard was identified as a member of the congregation and was prominent in the militia and in politics. Shortly after this, as the congregation planned a new building, Col. William Mellard was identified as one of the contributors to the building fund. In 1965, when the old building was razed, two chairs presented to the old building by Col. William Mellard were moved to the new building.³⁸¹

Shortly after 1828, Col. William Mellard was a member of a committee to write a resolution against tariffs.³⁸² In 1836

William Mellard inherited from his father "one Negroe Woman Sarey and her issue and a lot of land lying on the Southwest side of Bryner Branch, at any Point it may be thought advisable for a Mill Seat (except four acres on SW side of said branch)."³⁸³ The second wife of William Mellard was Mrs. Catherine Bradwell Way (1802-?).³⁸⁴

William Mellard lived near the intersection of U.S. 176 and highway 68, southeast of Holly Hill, South Carolina. He was buried in the Mellard-Shingler Cemetery, which is south of Holly Hill, South Carolina, on highway 68. His tombstone inscription reads:

Sacred to the memory of Hon. William Mellard who after faithfully serving his day and generation, By the Will of God departed this life in peace on 11th March, 1860. Aged 69 years and 18 days. "Well done, good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."³⁸⁵

The children of William and Mary Elizabeth Shingler Mellard, first cousins, twice removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard rogers, were:

A. Mary Ann Francis Mellard (July 26, 1823-November 20, 1884). Mary Ann Francis Mellard married Lewis Erwin Conner (April 24, 1821-September 19, 1892) on May 14, 1846.

B. Elizabeth Barbara Mellard (July 17, 1825-December 4, 1891). Elizabeth Barbara Mellard married William McKendree Williams (February 14, 1821-January 23, 1856) in 1848. In 1856 she married James Benjamin Wiggins (November 14, 1813-

May 7, 1881).

C. Elisha George Washington Mellard (April 16, 1827-February 1, 1841).

D. Caroline Catherine Mellard (February 7, 1832-April 17, 1857). Caroline Mellard married W.H. O'Bryan (?-?). They had no children.

E. William James Osgood Andrew Mellard (July 30, 1834-September 19, 1836).

F. John Wesley Mellard (July 27, 1836-September 19, 1836).

G. Eleanor Irene Mellard (July 13, 1839-September 23, 1839).³⁸⁶

A great-granddaughter of William Mellard, Miss Anna Bell Williams (?-?), was alive in 1965. Miss Williams was a retired Methodist missionary to Japan.³⁸⁷

4. Thomas Jehu Hudson-Mellard (October 28, 1802-March 5, 1878). Around 1823, Thomas Hudson married Miss (Rebekah?) Snell (?-?). In 1824, a son, William H. (given as Hudson in his mother's will), was born and in 1826 another son, Elisha F. Mellard, was born.³⁸⁸ In the 1830 Census of St. James Goose Creek Parish, Charleston District, South Carolina, Thomas "Hutson" is listed adjacent to "E. Mellard." The Census shows, perhaps erroneously, that this household included one male between five and 10, one male between 10 and 15, one male between

20 and 30, and one male between 30 and 40. In addition, there was one female under five, two females between 10 and 15, one female between 15 and 20, and one female between 40 and 50.

In 1831, Thomas Hudson petitioned to have his name changed to Mellard through the following action:

Petitioner Thomas Jehu Mellard Hudson, aged twenty nine years and residing in the Parish of St. James Goose Creek where he was born and has lived all his life herewith unto your Honor (states) that he is desirous of changing his name to Thomas Jehu Mellard, dropping the name Hudson.

Your petitioner shows unto your Honor that Mellard is the name of his father and this petitioner was christened by the name of Mellard(;) that his desire to change his name arises out of circumstances in which his family has been placed by certain circumstances which he craves the indulgence of the court in abstaining from detailing.

Your petitioner is urgent in this matter because he has children whose future comfort and happiness in the opinion of your petitioner are intimately involved in the favorable result of this application. Your petitioner therefore prays your Honor that his name be changed and that he may henceforth be known by the name of Thomas Jehu Mellard.

(Recorded) May 17, 1833.³⁸⁹

In 1833 Thomas Mellard remarried, this time to Mary Ann Bradwell (October 10, 1817-March 8, 1905). They had a son, Thomas Lehre Mellard, who was born in 1834, and another son, James Pettigrew Mellard, who was born in 1836.³⁹⁰

Also in 1836, "Thomas M. Hudson" (a.k.a. Thomas J. Mellard) inherited a male slave named Hanabel from Elisha Mellard.³⁹¹ In 1837, the second son, Elisha F. Mellard, died at age 11 and he was buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery.³⁹² In 1838, another son, Joel Poinsett Mellard, was born.³⁹³ In 1839, "Col. T.J." Mellard

surveyed an acre which was given to the Spring Hill Methodist Church.³⁹⁴ Ten additional children were born to this couple after this time.³⁹⁵ (See below.) In 1851, Col. Thomas J. Mellard was a member of the "Committee of Safety and Correspondence" for the St. James Goose Creek Parish.³⁹⁶

Thomas J. Mellard, in addition to the surveying work indicated above, performed surveying such that some of his plats are still in the South Carolina Archives. He was also a minister.³⁹⁷ He lived just north of Holly Hill, South Carolina, near highway 68 and just west of the Mellard-Shingley Cemetery, according to notes on a map furnished by Ann Mellard.

The children of Thomas J. Mellard, first cousins, twice removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, were:³⁹⁸

(by the first wife)

A. William H. Hudson (a.k.a. Mellard) (1824-1870). William H. Hudson (Mellard), then age 26, was listed with the remainder of the family in the 1850 Census of St. James Goose Creek Parish, Charleston District, South Carolina.

B. Elisha F. Mellard (1826-August 27, 1837). Elisha F. Mellard died at the age of 11 years, four months, and 20 days. He was buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery.³⁹⁹

(by the second wife)

C. Thomas Lehre Mellard (September 17, 1834-1840).

D. James Pettigrew Mellard (August 17, 1836-October 30, 1910). James Pettigru Mellard married Matilda Elise Lonsdale (September 17, 1841-July 10, 1904). According to Ann Mellard (February 6, 1987), James Pettigrew Mellard conducted business in the Mellard Lotta Building in Hot Springs, Arkansas. He organized the first trading company there. Both were buried in the Hollywood Cemetery in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

i. Name unknown. Buried in lot 97 of the Hollywood Cemetery in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

ii. Name unknown. Buried in lot 97 of the Hollywood Cemetery in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

iii. Name unknown. Buried in lot 97 of the Hollywood Cemetery in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

iv. Minnie Mellard (?-1963). Minnie Mellard married a Mr. Stapleton (?-?). She is buried in the Hollywood Cemetery in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

E. Joel Poinsett Mellard (October 24, 1838-October 12, 1914). Joel Poinsett Mellard became a physician. He married his cousin Laura Ryan (March 11, 1846-October 13, 1925), the daughter of Mary Ann Elizabeth Shingler (October 27, 1819-January 28, 1889) and Daniel Thomas Ryan (1811-February 6, 1881), on February 18, 1869.⁴⁰⁰ They had five daughters and three sons who were, simultaneously, first cousins, three times removed and second cousins, twice removed of Henrietta

Alice Mellard Rogers:

i. Ida Cornelia Mellard (April 23, 1870-September 21, 1946). Ida Cornelia Mellard married Edward Estes Felder (July 1, 1873-September 6, 1915). Edward E. and Ida C. Mellard Felder had at least five children, simultaneously first cousins, four times removed and second cousins, three times removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers. Ida Cornelia Mellard is said to have corresponded with Rev. Jessie J. Mellard when he was working on the Mellard family history.⁴⁰¹

a. Hugh Mellard Felder (November 13, 1900-September 13, 1972). Hugh Mellard Felder married Mildred Poindexter (July 15, 1899-January 7, 1966) on November 2, 1924.

b. Eugene Hart Felder (August 3, 1903-?). Eugene Hart Felder married Katherine Burford (November 16, 1909-) on July 15, 1948.

c. Louise Ryan Felder (January 23, 1906-). Louise Ryan Felder married James Roy Corbin (April 8, 1903-September 2, 1954) on October 18, 1930.

d. Edward Cornelius Felder (June 1, 1909-). Edward C. Felder married Kathryn Elaine King (December 24, 1911-) on August 15, 1936. He married Winifred Laurie Lowe (May 21, 1918-) on December 16, 1944.

- e. Julia Elizabeth Felder (April 20, 1912-). Julia Felder married John Paul Jones (March 16, 1908-February 9, 1963) on July 1, 1940.
- ii. Pinckney Shingler Mellard (May 5, 1872-October 17, 1899). Pinckney S. Mellard never married.
- iii. William Augustus Mellard (September 20, 1874-April 19? 22?, 1949). William A. Mellard never married.
- iv. Julia Ryan Mellard (December 9, 1877-April 2, 1969). Julia R. Mellard married Elliott T. Henerey (March 12, 1877-March 13, 1956) on November 18, 1903.
- v. Clarence deGraffenreid Mellard (August 22, 1880-?). Clarence deG. Mellard married Frederica Jones (December 26, 1879-June 13, 1929) on December 14, 1909.
- vi. Bessie Louise Mellard (October 21, 1882-April 20, 1966). Bessie Mellard married George Elmore Salley (June 22, 1882-May 13, 1954). George Sally may have been a descendant of the G.E. Sally who, according to Mills' Atlas of 1825, had a residence on the South Fork of the Edisto River in the Orangeburg District, South Carolina.⁴⁰²
- vii. Claudia Edith Mellard (September 26, 1885-October 16, 1918). Claudia Mellard married Marvin McAlister Mann (December 4, 1877-1965) on November 22, 1906.

viii. Hattie May Mellard (March 3, 1888-February 11, 1943). Hattie May Mellard never married.⁴⁰³

F. Lewis Capers Mellard (December 17, 1840-August 10, 1907). Lewis Capers Mellard married Martha Julia Clark (March 27, 1843-October 9, 1889).

G. Isaac Drayton Mellard (1843-March, 1860).

H. Mary Ann Mellard (August 12, 1845-March 15, 1924). Mary Ann Mellard married E.L. Dantzler (?-?).

I. Laura B. Mellard (December 1, 1847-?).

J. John Wesley Mellard (December 26, 1849-January 1, 1896). John Wesley Mellard never married.

K. Emma Caroline Mellard (January 22, 1852-?). Emma Caroline Mellard married J. Porter Brownlee (?-?).

L. Virginia Catherine Mellard (January 31, 1854-September 20, 1926). Virginia Catherine Mellard married A.T. Appleby (May 12, 1861-July 25, 1915).

M. Franklin Lawton Mellard (July 26, 1856-November 28, 1937). Frank L. Mellard never married.

N. Amanda Aurelia Mellard (December 27, 1859-?).

O. Charles Sidney Mellard (May 12, 1863-January 19, 1924). Charles Sidney Mellard never married.⁴⁰⁴

A descendant of Thomas J. Hudson-Mellard is Lilliam (Mrs. W.H.) Harley, P.O. Box 115, Reevesville, South Carolina 29471.⁴⁰⁵

5. Elizabeth Mellard (?-before 1836). Apparently there was another daughter of Elisha Mellard who married a Singletary. The records of the Spring Hill Church include references to a Thomas Singletary and his wife Elizabeth. Thomas Singletary was mentioned in the will of Elisha Mellard. Apparently they had a daughter, a first cousin, twice removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers.

A. Celia Ann Singletary (?-?). Celia Ann Singletary married Daniel M. Singletary (a cousin?) on November 23, 1827. She received as a gift from her grandfather, Elisha Mellard, a Negro girl named Joo around 1830.⁴⁰⁶

Mellard Great-Great-Grandfather of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers

The Mellard great-great-grandfather of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers was Elisha Mellard (February, 1753-September 10, 1836). His tombstone states that he was born in South Carolina.⁴⁰⁷ However, according to another source, Elisha Mellard "came to the United States from England with three brothers. Two settled in northern states, one in Georgia, and Elisha in South Carolina."⁴⁰⁸

Elisha Mellard was once listed on the Tory militia list in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, in the company of his brother, Lt. William Mellard (c1746-1789?90?). Later, though, Elisha Mellard became a patriot, furnishing sheep for the government of

South Carolina during the last days of the Revolutionary War. The Daughters of the American Revolution accepted Elisha Mellard for that reason.⁴⁰⁹

Elisha Mellard was married to Celia Harry Mellard (c1755-c1797). The date of the marriage is not known, but they appear to have been married in 1782 and living in or near Daushe Pinte (location not known) at that time.⁴¹⁰ Celia Harry was the daughter of James Harry (?-?). A wife of James Harry, possibly his second one, was Mrs. Mary Jones (?-?). Celia Harry Mellard spent her married life in St. James Goose Creek Parish, Charleston District, South Carolina.⁴¹¹

In 1783, Elisha Mellard was named as the administrator of the estate of William "Mallard," his brother. Elisha "Mallard" was identified in the estate documents as being of St. Matthews Parish and as a planter. There was an inventory of the estate, which amounted to 137 pounds, six shillings, one pence, including "one negro fellow named Sam; one negroe wench named Mary." Later a sorrel mare was appraised as part of the estate. At about the same time, Elisha "Mallard" received the indent of Susanna "Mallard" (?-?), the widow of William "Mallard."⁴¹²

Elisha Mellard was given as "lessee" with B. Villepontoux as "lessor" in a land transaction sometime between 1791 and 1793. He was the lessee with "Jacint Lavel, Shff" between 1806 and 1807.⁴¹³

Over time, Elisha Mellard became a substantial land-holder, for there are records of the following land grants to him: 300

acres in 1786, 400 acres in 1792, and 500 acres in 1797.⁴¹⁴

At about this time, Celia Harry Mellard died in the St. James Goose Creek Parish, Charleston District. She was buried in the Rum Neck Cemetery.⁴¹⁵ The tombstone is missing, but it is said to have been in place around 1950.⁴¹⁶

Elisha "Millard" was given in the 1800 Census of Charleston County, South Carolina. The household included two males between the ages of 10 and 16,⁴¹⁷ one male aged 45 or over, three females under the age of 10, one female between the ages of 16 and 26, and one female aged 45 or over. No slaves were given in this Census.

Elisha Mellard represented St. James Goose Creek in the Fourteenth General Assembly of South Carolina, one of 37 members of the House. The first session was from November 24, 1800, to December 20, 1800, and the second session was from November 23, 1801, to December 19, 1801.⁴¹⁸

Following his service in the legislature, Elisha Mellard obtained additional grants of land, including: 1000 acres in 1802, 790 acres in 1802, and 394 acres in 1820.⁴¹⁹

Elisha Mellard is identified as "Captain" Elisha Mellard in one of the land grants. However, it is not known whether this was from service in the militia or as a courtesy title. Both his adopted son, William Owens-Mellard, and his son-in-law, James S. Shingler, had the title of "Colonel."

In 1804 Elisha Mellard was "one of the Justices of Quorum," according to a document of that date. In this document, William Owens, Sr. of St. John's Parish, South Carolina, which was adjacent to St. James Goose Creek Parish, deeded to William Owens, Jr. of the same parish 100 acres of land for the amount of "40 lbs." This land was said to be part of a 500-acre tract of land originally granted to William Owens, Sr. The land was surveyed by Joseph L. Pye on December 21, 1803, and the deed was "recorded and examined" on July 18, 1804. Elisha Mellard certified that Lydia Owens, wife of William Owens, Sr., appeared and released unto William Owens, Jr., his heirs and assigns, the land identified in the document.

It may be that the William Owens, Jr. named in this document was the same William Owens that was adopted by Elisha Mellard and that had his name changed from Owens to Mellard in 1811. If so, the boy was only about 13 years old at the time that this transaction took place.⁴²⁰

The 1820 Census for Charleston County, South Carolina, gives the Elisha Mellard household. There was one male over the age of 45, which was undoubtedly Elisha Mellard. One female over the age of 45 was given. It is possible that this was the wife of Elisha Mellard, Celia, although it is believed that she had died some years earlier.

Two males under the age of 10, one male between 10 and 16, and two females under the age of 10 were given in the Census.

Ann Rumph Mellard, the wife of James Harry Mellard, had died in 1818, and it is possible that James Harry Mellard had left his children with their grandfather. If so, this included John David Mellard, then age two; Elisha Asbury Mellard, then age nine; James Rumph Glen Mellard, then age 10; and Mary Ann Mellard, then age five. The other female under the age of 10 is not known. It may have been another granddaughter of Elisha Mellard, Mary Ann Elizabeth Shingler, who had been born the previous year.

The mother of Mary Ann Elizabeth Shingler, Celia Mellard Shingler, may not have been able to care for the baby. She had previously lost two children and she had a five-year-old son at the time. She died three years later.

One female between the ages of 10 and 16 was given in the Census. This may have been yet another granddaughter, Celia Ann Singletary.⁴²¹

Around 1830, Elisha Mellard, identified in a deed as a planter of St. James Goose Creek Parish, gave to a granddaughter, Celia Ann Singletary, "a certain Negro girl Joo together with her future increase during her natural life and at her death...(Joo) shall be the property of the issue of the said Celia Ann Singletary." The deed was witnessed by John J. Ray and Thomas Ray, Jr. and it was recorded October 29, 1830.⁴²²

The will of Elisha Mellard was dated June 4, 1835, in St. James Goose Creek Parish, Charleston District, South Carolina, and it was proved on November 15, 1836,⁴²³ following his death on September 10, 1836.

Elisha Mellard was buried in the Rum Neck Cemetery, most of which is said now to be in ruins. According to Ann Mellard, reports of buried treasure or money in the graveyard caused some digging and damage to the tombstone. The tombstone of Elisha Mellard says that "he died a member of the Methodist Church in lively hope of a glorious immortality."⁴²⁴

The will of Elisha Mellard reads as follows:

18Zs No. 23. In the Name of God Amen. I Elisha Mellard of St. James Goose Creek Parish and Charleston District, Planter, Being Weak in Body tho of Perfect Mind and Memory thanks be Given to Almighty God for all his Mercies towards me in this and Knowing that it is appointed for all Men to Dye, I do Give and Bequeath my Soul into the hand of Almighty God that gave it me and as touching these Worldly goods it hath pleased God to Bless me with in life, I do Give and dispose of in the following Manner and form, after my lawful debts is paid.

I do give and bequeath to the legal representative of Jacob Funches one shilling when Legally demanded. I Give and bequeath to Thomas Singletary and his legal Representative each one Shilling when legally demanded. I Give and Bequeath to James S. Shingler Senior one Shilling when legally demanded. I Give & bequeath to James Shingler and Mary Ann Shingler, they being the issue of my daughter Celia Shingler deceased Seventeen Negroes Viz: Hanner and her two children, Tener and her three children, Deanner and her two children, Didah and her four children, Yourk and Cato, together with their future issue and increase, at twenty years of age, either of Said children Shall be liable to receive their Proportionable part of Slaves their issue and increase. If either of Said children Should dye without leaving lawful issue, their Share of Said Slaves Shall fall to the Survivor of their issue and at twenty one years of age they shall be liable to their Proportionable part of all Moneys appertaining or arising from my Estate.

I give and bequeath to my Son James Harry Mellard the following slaves, Ben, Nancy Diner and her issue Antoney, Toney Mariah, Abram, Sharlet and her issue Nance, Robin, Bob, Sofe Old Limus, Young Limus, Jemima, Young Meriah, Peter, Fillis, and her issue Stepney, Filis, Marian and her issue Elsey, During his Natural

life. At his death those slaves is to be equally divided between his issue, tho if any of them should dye without lieving lawful issue, their proportionable part of my Estate shall fall to the Survivers or their issue.

I give and Bequeath to Thomas M. Hudson one negro Man Hanabel.

I Give and bequeath one negro Girl Julit to Joel Hudson.

All the remainder of my Estate Both Rele & personal to be Sold at Auction, all Sums of twenty Dollars and under cash, all above three years Credit, to be paid in three equal installments with interest from the day of Sale, purchasers giving obligations & approved Security; All money in hand and obligations due to me and all Moneys arising from my Estate, to be Kept at interest, until either the issue of Celia Singler, James Harry Mellard or my adopted Son William Mellard Shall to twenty one years arive, they Shall be entitled to receive from my Executor or Executors their proportionable part of all Moneys arising from my Estate. Notwithstanding, if my lands do not appear to be Saleable at auction my Executor or Executors is authorized hereby to Sell at private Sale and to make titles to the Same and I do hereby Nominate and appoint the following persons Executors to this my last will and Testament: James Harry Mellard, William Mellard, my friends Thomas Fulling and Edon Trower to this my last Will and Testament and I do hereby Ratefy and confirm this to be my last Will and Testament.

In Witness thereof I have unto Set my hand and Seal this fourth day of June and in the year of our Lord one thousand and Eight Hundred and thirty five and in the fifty ninth year of American Independence.

Elisha Mellard

Signed Sealed Ratefied and Confirmed in presence of:

G. Crawford B. Godfrey J. Faulling

Proved before Thomas Lehre O.C.T.D. (C.O.T.D.?) on the fifteenth day of November 1836 and on the twenty third day of November 1836 qualified William Mellard and Edon Thrower Executors therein named. 1842 Sept. 20th. Qualified Jas. H. Mellard Exor.

Recorded in Will Book H-1834-1839 Page 247.⁴²⁵

Harry Great-Great-Great-Grandfather of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers

The father of Celia Harry Mellard, the wife of Elisha Mellard, was James Harry (?-?), a great-great-great-grandfather of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers. James Harry may have been born in Kilcam, Wales, or he may have been born in the "Welsh Tract" in Delaware. He probably moved with his family from Delaware to the Welch Neck area in the Marlborough District on the Pee Dee River in South Carolina in 1737. He is probably the same James Harry who was a member of the "Baptist Church of Christ at the Welsh Neck" on March 12, 1759, but who was later "discharged to Cashaway" and "suspended" in 1761. His first wife was probably named Mary and she was "suspended" along with James Harry in 1761.

However, John Jones of this congregation died on September 19, 1759. James Harry married Mrs. Mary Jones (?-?), the widow of John Jones, prior to 1765. In that year, James Harry was living in St. Mark's Parish, (Williamsburg District?) South Carolina. A South Carolina document of 1765 reads:

Citation to James Harry of St. Mark's Parish in the right of his wife, Mary, widow of John Jones, late of the same parish to ADM. On the estate of the said John Jones. March 4, 1765.⁴²⁶

James Harry served along with William Mellard on the 1778-1779 jury lists of St. George, Dorchester, South Carolina.⁴²⁷

Harry Great-Great-Great Uncles of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers

The children of James Harry, great-great-great uncles of

Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, included:

1. (Celia Harry, the subject of a previous section.)
2. Thomas Harry (?-?). A Thomas Harry was "received" into the Baptist Church of Christ at the Welsh Neck, Marlborough District, South Carolina, on October 1, 1768. Thomas Harry was identified in the will of James Harry Mellard as an uncle of James Harry Mellard.
3. Joseph Harry (?-?). Joseph Harry was identified in the will of Thomas Harry as a brother of Thomas Harry.⁴²⁸

Harry Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandfather of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers

The Harry great-great-great-great-grandfather of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers may have been John Harry (?-?). According to Ann Mellard, "When the Harry family came from Kilcam, Wales, in 1710 to America, with the family of John and Elizabeth Harry were Susanna Owen and Mary Bowen."⁴²⁹ However, "in 1737, a party of immigrants from the Welsh Tract in the State of Delaware removed to the Pee Dee River in South Carolina, which place they designated 'the Welsh Neck' in remembrance of their formal residence." This party included John Harry and his wife.⁴³⁰ According to Ann Mellard, "When part of the group later moved to South Carolina, there was a Rev. John Jones in the church."⁴³¹

Additional Harry Family Information

When the party of persons moved from Delaware to the "Welsh

Neck" in South Carolina in 1737, the following individuals "composed this party, which was embodied into a church, viz:

...John Jones and his wife; Thomas Harry and his wife; David Harry and his wife; John Harry and his wife...Griffeth Jones and his wife; David Jones and his wife; Thomas Jones and his wife.

In January, 1738, the above named brothers were constituted a Church as "The Baptist Church of Christ at the Welsh Neck." The first pastor was Philip James, son of James James, Esq., who was ordained in 1743 and died in 1753. Other pastors were the Reverends John Brown, Joshua Edwards (for six years) and Robert Williams.

The following is a list of members (those who were members as of March 12, 1759 are preceded by an asterisk; others mentioned in the church minutes who were members but not that early do not have a *):

....

*Harry, James; discharged to Cashaway; suspended 1761,
Harry & Mary James
*Harry, Naomi; married Underwood
Harry, Thomas; received October 1, 1768

....

*Jones, Edward
*Jones, Ann; married Douglas who died April 12, 1765;
Ann Jones received 1768
*Jones, Eleanor Harr
*Jones, Mary; died December 1757
*Jones, William; died July 2, ?; was suspended February
1763

....

*Rogers, James; dismissed October 17, 1767
*Rogers, Martha; died January 26, 1761

.... "432

Additional information about the members of the Harry family who later lived in Georgia is contained in an unpublished paper "Background Data on the Harry Family" by Lloyd Barnard Raisty (1966).⁴³³ A major source cited for this era is South Carolina Baptists.⁴³⁴

Mellard Great-Great-Great Uncles of Henrietta Alice Mellard and Their Families

The Mellard great-great-great uncles of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, brothers of Elisha Mellard, were:

1. William Mellard (c1746-1789?90?). It is not known where William Mellard was born, although it was probably in South Carolina. He was a Lieutenant in the Tory militia. At one time, his brother Elisha Mellard was in his unit, although Elisha Mellard later fought on the side of the colonists.⁴³⁵

In the late 1760's, William Mellard married a Suzanna/Suzannah/Sue (?-?), who may have been a Harry.⁴³⁶ William Mellard received Royal Grants, including 100 acres in 1771, 150 acres and 100 acres in 1772, and 200 acres in 1773. In addition, there are memorials (abstracts of titles to land held) in the following amounts: 100 acres and 250 acres in 1772, and 200 acres in 1773.⁴³⁷ At least some of the land grants were north of I-26, around the intersection of highways 28 and 132 in Dorchester County, South Carolina. There remains a "Mellard Lake" in this area.

According to notes on the back of a map furnished by Ann Mellard, William Mellard and a company of Tories were surprized

and captured by colonial forces in 1782 near the bridge over Four Hole Swamp near the intersection of U.S. 78 and U.S. 178 in Dorchester County, South Carolina. Although William Mellard was a Second Lieutenant on the Tory side during the Revolutionary War,⁴³⁸ he was on a jury list in St. George, Dorchester, South Carolina, during 1778-1779.⁴³⁹ Only his wife and children appear in the 1790 Census of St. George Parish, South Carolina, so apparently he died prior to 1790.⁴⁴⁰

The children of William and Suzanna/Suzannah/Sue Mellard, first cousins, three times removed, of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, were:

A. Martha Mellard (1769?-?). Martha Mellard, the daughter of William and Susannah "Melyard," was baptized on January 23, 1770, in St. Phillip's Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina. Martha Mellard signed as a witness on August 11, 1785(?), when Elisha Mellard assigned an Indent of Joseph Harry, a brother of Thomas Harry. Martha Mellard must have been at least 16 years old at the time, as certain legal actions could be taken by persons of that age, according to the laws of the time.⁴⁴¹ Martha Mellard appears in the Susannah Mellard household in the 1790 Census, but nothing is known of her afterwards.⁴⁴²

B. James Mellard (1772-?). James Mellard was given in the 1790 Census of St. George Parish, South Carolina, in the Suzannah Mellard household.⁴⁴³ In an 1801 deed, James Mellard of St. George's Parish, Dorchester County, South

Carolina, sold 150 acres.⁴⁴⁴ At some time prior to February 3, 1802, James Mellard married a woman named Ann, as in a document of that date Ann "Mallard," wife of James "Mallard," signed her dower rights. An additional party to the document was Susannah "Mallard," mother of James "Mallard."⁴⁴⁵

On November 1, 1805, Thomas Mellard (see below) bought land from his brother James Mellard. The deed stated that this land was a 1772 grant to William Mellard, undoubtedly the father of the two men.⁴⁴⁶ James Mellard was involved as lessee in two land transactions in the 1805-1807 period, one with Henry Mizell as lessor and one with Joseph Mizell as lessor.⁴⁴⁷ According to notes on a map furnished by Ann Mellard, James Mellard lived north of highway 27 near Markel Creek in Dorchester County, South Carolina.

James Mellard later moved to Mississippi. Two land grants were made to a James Mellard in Newton County, Mississippi, on January 5, 1841. He probably also owned land in Covington County, Mississippi.⁴⁴⁸

James Mellard may have had a son named William.⁴⁴⁹

C. Thomas Mellard (1774-c1836). Thomas Mellard was given in the 1790 Census of St. George Parish, South Carolina, in the Suzannah Mellard household.⁴⁵⁰ In 1805, Thomas Mellard bought land from his brother James Mellard (see above). He was involved as lessee in two land transactions in the 1805-1807 period, both with William Faulling as the lessor.⁴⁵¹

Thomas Mellard was given in the 1810 Census of St. George, Dorchester County, South Carolina.⁴⁵² A Thomas Mellard land plat for 210 acres in the Charleston District on the south side of Four Hole Swamp was surveyed and delivered in 1815. This land was bounded on the southeast by Henry Measles' land; on the northwest by Thomas Mellard's (the same Thomas Mellard, already owning the land, or another one?) and Capt. Butlar's lands; and on the southwest by Patrick Hynes' land. The plat was prepared by A. Rumph, D.S. (District Surveyor?) and Josiah Kilgore, Surveyor General. It was recorded in Vol. 75, page 191.⁴⁵³ Thomas Mellard was listed in the 1818 state Census for Lawrence County, Mississippi.⁴⁵⁴ His estate was settled beginning in 1836 and he had minor children at that time. He died in Lawrence County, Mississippi. A descendant was Kathryn Elizabeth "Betty" Mellard.⁴⁵⁵

D. Joseph Mellard (1776?-?). Joseph Mellard was listed in the Suzannah Mellard household in the 1790 Census for St. George Parish, South Carolina. He also was listed in the 1810 Census of St. George, Dorchester County, South Carolina. However, along with his brother Thomas Mellard, Joseph Mellard was listed in the state Census of 1818 in Lawrence County, Mississippi.⁴⁵⁶

E. John Mellard (1780-?). John Mellard was listed in the Suzannah Mellard household in the 1790 Census for St. George Parish, South Carolina. There was also a John

"Mallard" included in the 1820 Census for St. George, Dorchester County, South Carolina. John Mellard apparently did not follow his brothers to Mississippi. Evelyn Mellard Hughes claims John Mellard as her ancestor.⁴⁵⁷

2. Lazarus Mellard (1748-May 12, 1814). Lazarus Mellard was born in South Carolina.⁴⁵⁸ According to Ann Mellard, she found a reference⁴⁵⁹ that stated that "Lazarus 'Mallard' RS (?) was a brother of our Elisha Mellard. Lazarus married 14 Sept. 1775.... They were Puritans."⁴⁶⁰

Lazarus Mallard was first married to Mary Boyd (?-December 26, 1797), a widow of William Norman (?-?).⁴⁶¹ He married Elizabeth Wilson (?-April 11, 1806) (possibly a sister of his son's wife) on February 20, 1800, and he married Mrs. Sarah Stevens (?-1819) on September 17, 1807. All these marriages were in Liberty County, Georgia.⁴⁶²

Lazarus Mallard was granted 100 acres in St. John Parish, Georgia on November 1, 1774. This land was bounded on the east by land owned by Robert Mallard.⁴⁶³

Although his brother William was a Second Lieutenant on the Tory side during the Revolution, Lazarus Mallard fought on the colonists' side.⁴⁶⁴ According to the August 28, 1790 issue of the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle and Gazette, the Liberty County, Georgia, "List of Militia Officers With Their Rank as Established by Order of August 20, 1790", included Lazarus Mallard, "Gentleman," as a Second Lieutenant.⁴⁶⁵

Lazarus Mallard is given as one of the incorporators of the church society at Midway, Georgia⁴⁶⁶ and he was later a deacon. He is first mentioned in the church records of 1784. Between 1790 and 1810 he was in charge of cleaning the building and ringing the bell. Lyman Hall, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was also a church member at this time.⁴⁶⁷

The tombstone of Lazarus Mallard reads:

Sacred to the Memory of Lazarus Mallard, 1748-1814.
Born in South Carolina. Died in Midway, Georgia, May
12, 1814, in the 66th year of his age.⁴⁶⁸

The sons of Lazarus Mallard, first cousins, three times removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, were:

A. John Mallard (?-October 28, 1810). John Mallard married Lydia Quarterman (?-?) on March 7, 1797, in Liberty County, Georgia. According to Ann Mellard, they had six children.⁴⁶⁹ John Mallard was one of the incorporators of the Midway Church.⁴⁷⁰ After the death of John Mallard, Lydia Quarterman Mallard married Robert Laing (?-?) in April 1824. The following children, first cousins, four times removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, are known:

- i. Elizabeth Mallard (April 22, 1798-?).
- ii. John Mallard (December 24, 1799-October 20, 1804).
- iii. Mary Mallard (March 11, 1803-1809).
- iv. Anna Lydia Mallard (July 15, 1804-1843). Anna

Lydia Mallard was married in 1821 to William Quarterman Baker (?-?). They had at least three sons, first cousins, five times removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers.

a. Robert Quarterman Baker (January 18, 1838-after 1903). Robert Quarterman Baker was an 1857 graduate of Oglethorpe College. He was received into the Midway Church in 1864 as the last white person received into the church. He was licensed by the Savannah Presbytery in 1871 and ordained in 1872. Pastor at St. Mary's from 1871-1878, he taught school at The Ridge, near Darien in 1879-1880. He was a supply pastor at Dorchester and also taught school in 1880. He took charge of the Euchee Valley, Florida church in 1882 and supplied others. For some time he was superintendent of the public schools of Walton County, Florida.⁴⁷¹

b. Caesar Augustus Baker (October 29, 1839-August 7, 1893). C.A. Baker was born in Liberty County, Georgia and received into the church at Walthourville in 1858. He graduated from Oglethorpe College in 1859, sharing the first honor. He graduated from Columbia Seminary in 1860. He was licensed by the East Alabama Presbytery in 1862 and ordained shortly thereafter. He supplied the Pea River Church from 1862-1866 and was pastor of

Loundesboro and Good Hope from 1866-1870. He was a minister in Tallahassee, Florida in 1870. Pastor at Opelika from 1871-1885, he was pastor at both Opelika and Auburn from 1886-1893. He died at Opelika, Alabama.⁴⁷²

c. Benjamin Lazarus Baker (January 8, 1843-after 1903). Benjamin Lazarus Baker was born in Liberty County, Georgia. He was received into the church at Walthourville October 8, 1859. He graduated from Columbia Seminary in 1869. Licensed by Bethel Presbytery in 1868, he was ordained and installed as pastor by the Bethel Presbytery at Unionville, South Carolina in 1870. He moved to Monticello (Georgia?) in 1871 where he remained for a number of years.⁴⁷³

v. John Boyd Mallard (September 18, 1808-March 22, 1877). John Boyd Mallard came into the church at Midway in 1827 during a revival of "uncommon power."⁴⁷⁴

After graduating from Franklin College (Athens) [Georgia] in 1832 he attended Columbia Theological Seminary for one year; withdrawing for reasons of health, he became a teacher at the Chatham Academy in Savannah. Later he conducted an academy in Walthourville and a female seminary in Midway, near Milledgeville; for a short time he was professor of natural philosophy at Oglethorpe University. He was a deacon of Midway Church for twenty-nine years (1838-1897) and delivered the address at the centennial celebration in December 1852; he was also author of A Short Account of the congregational Church at Midway (1840). He was ruling elder of the Walthourville Presbyterian Church from its organization in 1855 until his death. He represented

Liberty County in the state senate (1857-1858) and was a member of the state secession convention meeting in Milledgeville in January 1861. After the War he served at various intervals as ordinary of Liberty County and as county school commissioner. He married first (on December 26, 1839) Eloisa P. Field, a teacher from the North; after her death on February 27, 1850, he married second (on July 3, 1851) Sarah Wilson Way (1830-1896). He died in Walthourville on March 22, 1877, and was buried in Walthourville Cemetery. Sarah Wilson (Way) Mallard died on June 24, 1896, and was buried beside her husband.⁴⁷⁵

It is thought that the Midway Church silver service was destroyed when the home of John B. Mallard burned.⁴⁷⁶ The children of John Boyd and Sarah Wilson Mallard, first cousins, five times removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, included:

a. Eliza Winn Mallard (November 30, 1853-?).

b. John Boyd Mallard (October 26, 1855-?).

In 1887 John B. Mallard was a selectman of the Midway Society.⁴⁷⁷

vi. Mary Amarintha Mallard (November 1, 1810-1874). Mary Amarintha Mallard married Thomas Quarterman Cassels (?-?) in 1831.⁴⁷⁸ T.Q. Cassels was a deacon; it was said that it was his "invariable custom to suggest the ministry to every young man in the church as soon as converted."⁴⁷⁹

Thomas Q. and Mary Mallard Cassels had at least two children, first cousins, five times removed of Henrietta

Alice Mallard Rogers.

a. Ann Lydia Cassels (?-July 22, 1854).

b. Thomas Cassels (?-November 12, 1855).⁴⁸⁰

B. Thomas Mallard (April 13, 1778-July 4, 1861).

Thomas Mallard was born in Liberty County, Georgia. He was an early settler of Walthorville.⁴⁸¹

He married first (on March 6, 1800) Sarah Wilson (1793-1808), daughter of James Wilson and Elizabeth Quarterman. After her death on April 3, 1808, he married second (on May 2, 1811) Rebecca Eliza Burnley (1789-1861), daughter of Samuel Burnley and his second wife, Elizabeth (Baker) Stevens, and widow of Thomas Baker. Eight of their nine children lived to maturity.... Thomas Mallard represented Liberty County in the state legislative in 1810. He was a lifelong member of Midway Church, of which he was also selectman (1810-1861) and deacon (1820-1861). When the village of Dorchester was established in 1843 he was one of its first settlers. In his later years he was almost totally deaf; his wife was almost totally blind. Rebecca Eliza (Burnley) (Baker) Mallard died in Dorchester on May 12, 1861, only a few days after the fiftieth anniversary of her second marriage, and was buried in Midway Cemetery. Thomas Mallard died in Dorchester seven weeks later, on July 4, 1861, and was buried beside his wife. As the Rev. Charles Colcock Jones observed in his journal (July 4, 1861): "He lived a most upright and quiet life, and died in the faith, universally respected."⁴⁸²

The children of Thomas and Rebecca Mallard, first cousins, four times removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, were:

i. Thomas Newton Mallard (August 23, 1804-October 29, 1809).

ii. Sarah Mallard (December 5, 1807-?).

iii. Lazarus James Mallard (February 16, 1812-December 31, 1813).

iv. Mary Emeline Mallard (August 9, 1813-?). Mary Emeline Mallard married Bartholomew Austin Busby (?-?).

v. Thomas Samuel Mellard (May 17, 1816-February 8, 1882). Thomas Samuel Mallard was born in Liberty County, Georgia.

He graduated from Franklin College (Athens) [Georgia] with first honors in 1836. In 1840 he married Ann Eliza Screven (1820-1895), daughter of the Rev. Charles Odingsell Screven (1773-1830), a Baptist clergyman, and his second wife, Barbara Rankin Godolpin. He was a selectman of Midway Church (1842-1846; 1850-1853), and was one of a committee of thirteen men appointed to make arrangements for the centennial celebration of Midway Church in December 1852. He was one of...(those) instrumental in organizing a separate Presbyterian church in Walthourville in 1855, and was one of its two ruling elders from 1855 until his death. He was a prosperous planter; in the Federal Census of 1860 he was recorded as the owner of seventy-two slaves. After the war he represented Liberty County in the state legislature (1866) and taught school for some years, first in Thomasville, later in Walthourville. He...was buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery, Darien. Ann Eliza (Screven) Mallard died on December 13, 1895, and was buried beside her husband.⁴⁸³

The sons of Thomas Samuel and Ann Eliza Screven Mallard, first cousins, five times removed of Henrietta Alice Mallard Rogers, were:

a. Charles Odingsell Screven Mallard (?-?).

Charles Screven Mallard served in the Civil War in

the Liberty Mounted Rangers, Company B, 20th Battalion Georgia Cavalry, as a lieutenant.

b. William Samuel Mallard (?-?). William Samuel Mallard served in the Civil War in the Liberty Mounted Rangers, Company B, 20th Battalion Georgia Cavalry, as a private.⁴⁸⁴

vi. Cyrus Stevens Mallard (October 13, 1818-September 5, 1853). Cyrus Stevens Mallard married Sarah R. Law (1823-1899) on April 23, 1840, in Liberty County, Georgia. He lived at Cedar Hill, a plantation near Dorchester, Liberty County, Georgia. He was one of the incorporators of the Midway Church. He was buried in the Midway Cemetery. He and his wife had nine children, first cousins, five times removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers. Those that are known are:

a. Oldest child, name unknown, probably a son.

b. William Joseph Mallard (1842-October 15, 1914). William Joseph Mallard was born at Cedar Hill, his father's plantation near Dorchester, Liberty County, Georgia, and was the second son.

On October 10, 1861, he enlisted for six months as a private in the Liberty Independent Troop (Company G, 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry); on May 15, 1862...he enlisted for three years as a private in the Liberty Mounted Rangers (Company B, 20th Battalion Georgia Cavalry). In August 1862 "Willie Joe" was severely

wounded in his right arm while on picket duty on James Island near Charleston, South Carolina; he was at home on sick leave from August 29th until December 31st. On March 30, 1864, he married Clara Elizabeth Jones (1845-1912), daughter of Moses Liberty Jones (1805-1851) and Sacharissa Elizabeth Axson (1811-1850), of Liberty County. After the war he settled with his family in Atlanta, where he was for some years an insurance agent and later practiced law. He died in Atlanta..., survived by two sons and two daughters, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery beside his wife, who had died on September 22, 1912.⁴⁸⁵

Around 1902, he was chairman of the Atlanta Young Men's Democratic Club.⁴⁸⁶

c. Third child, name unknown.

d. Cyrus W. Mallard (1846-July 19, 1887).
Cyrus W. Mallard was born at Cedar Hill, his father's plantation near Dorchester, Liberty County, Georgia, and he was the fourth child.

On May 15, 1862, when scarcely sixteen years old, he enlisted for three years as a private in the Liberty Mounted Rangers (Company B, 20th Battalion Georgia Cavalry), together with his elder brother William Joseph Mallard...; the two brothers served throughout the war. Returning to Liberty County, he worked for a time as a railroad contractor, then as a traveling salesman. In Spartanburg, South Carolina, he met and married Sally Butler, who died young, leaving her three children (Thomas Butler, Eva, and John Lyman) to the care of her brother and his wife. Cyrus W. Mallard spent his later years in Thomasville, Georgia, where he died.... He was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. Sometime after the war he adopted the full name of his deceased father, Cyrus Stephens Mallard; his

tombstone reads: "C.S. Mallard."⁴⁸⁷

e. Thomas M. Mallard (September 1, 1841-May 27, 1858). Thomas M. Mallard was buried in the Midway Cemetery, according to a tombstone inscription there.

f. Henry Martin Mallard (April 23, 1850-June 20, 1871). (It is not certain that this person belongs to this family; however, the location of his grave in the Midway Cemetery would make this a possibility.)

vii. Lazarus John Mallard (November 21, 1820-May 6, 1877). Lazarus John Mallard was born in Liberty County, Georgia.

He graduated from Franklin College (Athens) [Georgia] in 1841. After teaching school for two years he undertook planting in his native county. On February 12, 1845, he married Sarah Stewart Mell [March 9] 1823-[May 8] 1908), daughter of Benjamin Mell and Susan Rebecca Stevens, of Walthourville. He was one of a committee of thirteen men appointed to make arrangements for the centennial celebration of Midway Church in December 1858. From 1854 to 1867 he was a selectman of Midway Church and also clerk of the session. When the Dorchester Presbyterian Church was organized on January 6, 1871, he was chosen ruling elder and made superintendent of the Sunday school. Too old for active service during the Civil War, he was a member of the 'Home Guard' in Liberty County. After the war he served for two years as county tax collector. He died in Dorchester on May 6, 1877, survived by his wife and five children, and was buried in Midway Cemetery. According to the session minutes of the Dorchester Presbyterian Church, "His presence fell like a benediction on all who knew him, and good thoughts rose spontaneously in the mind when he

passed.... He was leading a prayer meeting, and making an address to those worshiping with him, when his speech suddenly failed him as the result of paralysis. Thus like a good soldier he fell at his post of duty."⁴⁸⁸

The children of Lazarus John and Sarah Mallard, first cousins, five times removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, included:

a. Jane Kallender Mallard (?-September 16, 1854).

b. Lyman Buttolph Mallard (March 31, 1856-?).

c. Cyrus Stevens Mallard (November 11, 1857-January 11, ?).

d. Ann Screven Mallard (March 11, 1860-?).⁴⁸⁹

viii. Harriett Newell Mallard (April 13, 1823-1889). Harriett Newell Mallard was the second wife of Joseph Richard Bacon (?-?).⁴⁹⁰

ix. Rebecca Louisa Mallard (June 20, 1825-April 24, 1902). Rebecca Louisa Mallard was born in Liberty County. She never married.

After the death of her parents in 1861 "Sister Lou" made her home with her brother, Thomas Samuel Mallard (1816-1882), in Walthourville. She later resided in the household of her sister, Ann Elizabeth Mallard (1828-1908), wife of Leander Lewis Varnedoe, in Thomasville. She died in Thomasville...and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. She was musical: she played the melodeon in Midway Church and was said to have a beautiful soprano voice.⁴⁹¹

x. Ann Elizabeth Mallard (1828-1908). Ann Elizabeth Mallard married Leander Lewis Varnedoe (?-?) on December 11, 1849.⁴⁹² Col. Varnedoe was a native of Liberty County, Georgia. However, after the Civil War he lived near Thomasville. His uncle, William Jones (?-?), suggested that the Chinese Sand pear might be profitably raised in southwestern Georgia. Col. Varnedoe obtained a number of cuttings and planted them with great success near Thomasville.⁴⁹³

The children of Leander and Ann Mallard Varnedoe, first cousins, five times removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, included:

a. Louis Clinton Varnedoe (November 30, 1850-?).

b. Louisa Jones Varnedoe (September 22, 1852-?).

c. Eliza Ann Varnedoe (September 1, 1854-?).

d. Harriett Mallard Varnedoe (December 11, 1858-?).⁴⁹⁴

xi. Robert Quarterman Mallard (September 7, 1830-March 3, 1904). Robert Quarterman Mallard was born in Liberty County, Georgia.

After graduating from Franklin College (Athens) [Georgia] in 1850 and from Columbia Theological Seminary in 1855 he was pastor of the Walthourville Presbyterian Church (1856-

1863); the Central Presbyterian Church, Atlanta (1863-1866); the Prytania Street Presbyterian Church, New Orleans (1879-1904). He received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Southwestern Presbyterian University (Clarksville, Tennessee) in 1875. He was moderator of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church meeting in Memphis in 1896. From 1891 to 1904 he was editor of The Southern Presbyterian. His two books, Plantation Life Before Emancipation (1862) and Montevideo Maybank: Some Memories of a Southern Christian Household in the Olden Times (1898), describe scenes and incidents of life in coastal Georgia immediately prior to the Civil War. On April 22, 1857, he married Mary Sharpe Jones (1835-1889), only daughter of Dr. Charles Colcock Jones (1804-1863) and Mary Jones (1808-1869) of Liberty County, Georgia.... After the death of his first wife on August 31, 1889, he married second (on January 19, 1893) Amarintha Mary Witherspoon, daughter of the Rev. Andrew Jackson Witherspoon, a Presbyterian clergyman. He died in New Orleans on March 3, 1904, survived by his second wife and three children, and was buried beside his first wife in the family vault in Lafayette Cemetery. According to the minutes of the Presbytery of New Orleans (October 19, 1904), "Dr. Mallard was a man of striking personality, of commanding presence...winning his way to the hearts of those with whom he was associated.... We greatly miss, and shall still feel the loss of, his genial countenance, his cheerful smile, his pleasant voice, his loving spirit, his earnest counsel, his firm stand for every great law of the Kingdom and every truth of the gospel."⁴⁹⁵

During the Civil War,

Dr. Mallard was taken prisoner at Walthourville December 14, 1865, where he was temporarily stopping, and kept with other prisoners in pens on the Ogeechee. After the fall of Savannah, he was carried into the city, and for a while imprisoned in a cotton warehouse on Bay Street; was entertained for about three months at the home of Dr. Axson, as paroled prisoner, before being finally released.⁴⁹⁶

His wife, Mary Sharpe Jones Mallard, was involved

in a Civil War experience in this way:

Yankees poured through the house. One asked for whiskey; another, under the pretext of searching for arms, interrogated Mary Mallard about every box and closet and then not satisfied with her answers, demanding keys to everything locked and broke open those trunks and wardrobes for which keys couldn't be found. One man turned to her and demanded her watch, and when she replied that her husband was wearing her watch, he shook his fist at her and shouted, "Don't you lie to me. You have got a watch!" Mary Mallard persuaded him that she did not. Once again whiskey was demanded, and Mary's mother asked the soldier who appeared to be in command "if he would like to see his mother and his wife treated in this way--their house invaded and searched." In this instance and in many others the Union soldiers tried to engage the women of the plantation in a discussion of the causes of the war.

At Arcadia (the Mallard's home) the visit of the Union soldiers was followed a few hours by a contingent of marines. Several of them were dressed in bits of finery they had taken from other plantations. Told that the house had already been searched, they asked for food and were directed to the kitchen, where the family meal had been prepared. After eating, they repeated the search of the premises, scattering articles about and taking a gold pencil from Mary Mallard's workbox.

There was a day of quiet, and then forty or fifty horsemen descended on the house, invading the pantry in search of food, "flying hither and thither, ripping open the (food) safe with their swords and breaking open the crockery cupboards," Mary Mallard wrote. Some chickens and ducks had been roasted as a kind of reserve food supply for the family; "these the men seized whole, tearing them to pieces with their teeth like ravenous beasts." Once more the cry was for whiskey. Flour and cornmeal in sacks were thrown across the backs of the horses. The soldiers broke open Mary Mallard's mother's worktable with an andiron, and "failing to find treasure, they took the sweet little locks of golden hair that her mother had cut from the heads of her angel children near half a century ago, and scattering them upon the floor trampled them under

their feet. A number of them rifled the sideboard, taking away knives, spoons, forks, tin cups, coffeepots, and everything they wished. They broke open Grandfather's old liquor case and carried off two of the large square gallon bottles, and drank up all the blackberry wine...which was in the case. It was vain to utter a word, for we were completely paralyzed by the fury of these ruffians.... It is impossible," Mary Mallard concluded, "to imagine the horrible uproar and stampede through the house, every room of which was occupied by them, all yelling, cursing, quarreling, and running from one room to another in wild confusion. Such was their blasphemous language, their horrible countenances and appearance, that we realized what must be the association of the lost in the world of eternal woe.... We look back upon their conduct in the house as a horrible nightmare, too terrible to be true!

The ordeal was not over. The next day Mary's mother, seeing a Union officer in the yard, went to him to complain about her house being looted and asked for his protection. He told her that it was against army regulations to enter private houses and that the penalty was death. None of his men would be allowed in the house. They were on a foraging expedition and would take only food. Under his direction the soldiers "made the Negroes bring up the oxen and carts, and took off all the chickens and turkeys they could find. They carried off all the syrup from the smokehouse," Mary Mallard noted. "We had one small pig, which was all the meat we had left; they took the whole of it." Finally they rolled out the family carriage and filled it with chickens. "So," Mary wrote, "they were all carried off--carriages, wagons, carts, horses, mules and servants, with food and provisions of every kind...." On many plantations the slaves suffered along with their masters and mistresses from the depredations of the Union soldiers. When one of the slaves at Arcadia spoke affectionately of her former master, the Reverend Mr. Quarterman, to a Yankee soldier, he replied, "He was a damned infernal villain, and we only wish he were alive now; we would blow his brains out." Two blankets were stolen from July, one of the household servants, and a soldier tried to steal his hat, but he resisted. Some of the slaves, to avoid being carried off by the Union soldiers and

put to work, feigned ailments. On the Mallard plantation at Arcadia one young slave wore a shawl over her head and tottered about like an old crone. One carried his arm in a sling, another "limped dreadfully," and still another took to his bed, claiming to be ill of the dreaded yellow fever. Yet even here the pattern of black behavior varied, almost from day to day. Susan, nurse to Mary Jones's infant, went off with her husband and joined the Yankee soldiers, informing them that her child's father was Colonel Jones.

The mistress of Arcadia wrote bitterly in her journal of what it meant "to see my house broken open, entered with false keys, threatened to be burned to ashes, refused food and ordered to be starved to death, told that I had no right even to food or water, that I should be "humbled in the very dust I walked upon," a pistol and a carbine presented to my breast, cursed and reviled as a rebel, a hypocrite, a devil. Every servant, on pain of having their brains blown out...forbidden to wait upon us or furnish us food. Every trunk, bureau, box, room, closet...opened or broken open and searched, and whatever was wanted of provisions, clothing, jewelry, knives, forks, spoons, cups, kettles, cooking utensils, towels, bags, etc., etc., from this house taken, and the whole house turned topsyturvy."⁴⁹⁷

The children of Robert Q. and Mary Sharpe Jones Mallard, first cousins, five times removed of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, were:

a. Mary Jones Mallard (June 6, 1858-May 7, 1917). Mary Jones Mallard was born at Montevideo, the plantation of her maternal grandparents, in Liberty County, Georgia.

She was baptized on Sunday, June 6, 1858, in the Walthourville Presbyterian Church, of which her father was then pastor, by her maternal grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Charles Colcock Jones. In 1863 the family removed to Atlanta, and in 1866 they

settled in New Orleans, where Mary Jones Mallard ("Mamie") resided for the rest of her life. She graduated from the Sylvester Larned Institute in 1875, and for some years conducted a school for young children. She never married, and after her father's death in 1904 she lived in the household of her younger sister, Georgia Maxwell Mallard (1865-1952), who had become the wife of William Kimsey Seago (?-?) on November 17, 1896. She was an active worker in the church, a King's Daughter, and a member of the board of governors of St. Anne's Home. She died in New Orleans on May 7, 1917, survived by her sister, and was buried in the family vault in Lafayette Cemetery. She bore the name of her grandmother, her mother, and her eldest niece.⁴⁹⁸

b. Charles Colcock Mallard (April 27, 1860-November 24, 1914). Charles Colcock Mallard was born in Walthourville, Liberty County, Georgia,

He was baptized on Sunday, September 23, 1860, in the Walthourville Presbyterian Church, of which his father was then pastor, by his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Charles Colcock Jones, for whom he was named. In 1863 the family removed to Atlanta, and in 1866 they settled in New Orleans. After attending Southwestern Presbyterian University (Clarksville, Tennessee) for two years (1877-1879) he became associated with the Southern Pacific Railroad, with which he held prominent administrative posts at various points in the West throughout a distinguished career of thirty-five years. From 1906 to 1914 he was superintendent of the Arizona Eastern Railroad, with headquarters in Globe, Arizona. He never married. He died in New Orleans on November 24, 1914 survived by two sisters and was buried in the family vault in Lafayette Cemetery. According to the New Orleans Times-Picayune (November 27, 1914), "There was no employee or official in the Southern Pacific service from New Orleans to San Francisco who enjoyed greater popularity than Mr. Mallard. He

had the confidence of the men higher up, and the large force under him considered him with a regard that was close to devotion."⁴⁹⁹

c. Eliza Burnley Mallard (1863-1863).⁵⁰⁰

d. Georgia Maxwell Mallard (January 4, 1865-December 7, 1952). Georgia Maxwell Mallard was born at Montevideo, the plantation of her maternal grandmother, in Liberty County, Georgia.

Her father, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, was at the time of her birth held prisoner in Savannah by Federal forces occupying the city and conducting raids on neighboring seaboard counties. She was named for Georgia Maxwell (1828-1829), deceased infant of her great-aunt, Mrs. Susan M. Cumming, and her first husband, James Audley Maxwell. In 1866 the Mallards settled in New Orleans.... After attending the Sylvester Larned Institute until its closing in 1881 she graduated from the Locquet Leroy Institute in June 1882; she then studied French, German, and music. She was an accomplished organist, and played the melodeon regularly each Sunday morning and evening in her church. On November 17, 1896, she became the wife of William Kimsey Seago (1855-1841); there were five children. For many years she was active in church and charitable work; from 1924 to 1939 she served as editor of the Woman's Auxiliary Department of The Christian Observer, official organ of the Southern Presbyterian Church. She died in New Orleans on December 7, 1952, survived by four children, and was buried beside her husband in Metairie Cemetery.⁵⁰¹

The names of the children of William K. and Georgia M. Mallard Seago are not known.

e. Robert Holt Mallard (1868-1869).⁵⁰²

C. Lazarus Mallard (?-February 11, 1793). A great-granddaughter of Lazarus Mallard was Mary Wood Mallard (?-?), who married Shepard Alan James (?-?). A granddaughter of this couple was Mary-Anna Cassels (Mrs. John M.) Bowen (?-).⁵⁰³

3. (Elisha Mellard, the subject of a previous section.)

4. Daniel Mallard (?-?). Daniel Mallard, along with his brother William, sided with the British during the American Revolution.⁵⁰⁴

Mellard Great-Great-Great Grandparents of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers

The Mellard great-great-great grandparents of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers are not known. However, according to John M. Bowen, Sr.,

The fact that the Mallards were Puritan and came originally from Dorchester, England, settling in Dorchester, Mass., later in Dorchester, S.C., and then moving on to Dorchester, GA. was provided to my wife by her grandmother, Mary Wood Mallard, who married Shepard Alan James. She was the great-granddaughter of Lazarus Mallard, and probably received her information very near first hand.⁵⁰⁵

PART III. THE FIRST MARRIAGE (1878-1902)

After their marriage in 1878, IRA PIERCE ROGERS and his wife, Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers, lived for at least two years with his parents in Bear House Township, Ashley County, Arkansas, near Snyder.⁵⁰⁶

On June 1, 1880, their first child, Anna Gazelle Rogers, was born in Ashley County.⁵⁰⁷ According to the 1880 Census, a black, 20-year-old man named Alex Rogers was in the same household, working as a farm laborer. IRA P. ROGERS was also identified as a farm laborer.

IRA PIERCE ROGERS presented to his wife in 1882 a small book, possibly a Bible, a cover page of which survives. It is inscribed "Presented to Henrietta Alice Rogers from IRA P. ROGERS January 7th 1882."⁵⁰⁸

In the spring of 1882, Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers took the baby Anna and went away for a while for health reasons. A letter from Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers to IRA PIERCE ROGERS, written on April 18, 1882, (place not identified), stated that

I know I am being foolish about being away from home. If I was not I would stay longer up here. I have improved so much since I've been here. I think the water with a little "Black Draught" and an occasional dose of Quin (sic) and the sociable friendly neighbors and the change in "something to eat" would make a final cure of me....

It may be that Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers was visiting with her older brother, William Elisha Mellard, and his wife Laura, who had married in 1882. There are several references to

"Brother" and one to "Laura" in the letter:

I know I would not have been as well satisfied any where else in this country as I am at Brother's. It does me good to know and realize that he has such a good and kind wife that loves and cares for him and that I am permitted to visit them. They seem to enjoy life so well together and are delighted to have little Anna and I with them....

Brother has a nice garden.... Bob...bawled out...
"Laura, come go home with me...."

Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers had spent the previous Thursday through Sunday (the letter was written on a Tuesday) at "Bobo" where she "enjoyed myself beyond my expectations." Part of this involved participating in church activities.

Reed(?) Beed(?) went down after me and we went to Woodlawn Church; in the evening had singing there. But small attendance but had excellent singing. There was two very nice young ladies there who were good singers and the men sang well. There will be singing at Mr. Forister's tomorrow night. I want to attend if the weather and all permits.

While at Bobo she apparently visited or stayed with "Bob," who is apparently Bob Howie and undoubtedly a relative on her mother's side.

Bob has a nice garden and potato patch combined and they have it right at their door, too. I never saw but one person while I was there and that was a Mrs. Geede Penick. She spent the evening at Bob's. I went there last Thursday and stayed til Sunday and bid them farewell when ret. I spent a pleasant time there and so did little Anna.

...As I told you I bade farewell to all at Bob's and thought it would be a final adieu for this time. But today at eleven o'clock, here come Bob like a race horse. He never halted at the gate, but came pat, pat into the house and before he said "good morning" he bawled out, "Sis, Laura, come go home with me. I've got such a fine boy at home. Now don't say you will not go, for I know if you will go and see him you will come again. He is so pretty. He weighs 10 1/2 lbs. coat and

all, but I know the dress didn't weight more'n a half lb. Well, well, how do you do. Don't call me Bob--I'm Father Howie. Call me that." And that was his sohol (sic) conversation.

The more personal comments to her husband in the letter included these:

Dearest Ira, I received yours and Ella's letter yesterday and I recon (sic) you can have some idea how glad I was to hear from you both. Though I did not look for a letter from home I wish...that I had written to you as I intended doing. But to be candid with you I was afraid it would rain on my paper before I could finish my letter as it was continually threatening....But when I enjoy these pleasures and my thoughts begin to fly homeward and I think about you, I forget where I am and have to sometimes shut my eyes to draw a deep sigh and wish we were together....Ira, if you ever get tired of me and we play quits, I want you to go to California where you can get rich. I will put Anna in a school somewhere and dye my hair and come up here to try to captivate a little boy that I saw Sunday. Just the kind of boy you like.... Come after me Friday. Goodby. As ever your true wife. Alice.⁵⁰⁹

On August 29, 1882, Francis Rogers, the father of IRA PIERCE ROGERS, died. He was buried in the Rogers Cemetery near the home place in Ashley County, with Masonic honors.

On March 18, 1884, the second child, and oldest son, was born to IRA PIERCE ROGERS and his wife Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers in Ashley County, Arkansas. This child was named Anthony Jenkins Rogers.

On August 28, 1885, a small book, Country Tales for the Young, by Old Humphrey, published by A. H. Redford, Agent for the M.E. Church, South, 1876, was given (probably by her parents) to Anna G. Rogers.⁵¹⁰

The third child, and second oldest son, James Wesley Rogers,

was born in Ashley County, Arkansas, on April 18, 1886. Shortly afterwards, though, the family moved from Ashley County, Arkansas, to Sevier County, Arkansas. They lived briefly in the Ultima Thule community, which was on the Indian Territory boundary. In June, 1886, the family moved on to Henrietta, Clay County, Texas.

While they were living in Clay County, Texas, Anna Gazelle Rogers died on September 18, 1886, at the age of six. She was buried there. Her obituary appeared as follows:

Obituary: Anna G. Rogers, little daughter of C. (sic) P. and Henrietta A. Rogers, was born in Ashley County, Ark. June the (illegible). The family moved to Henrietta, Clay Co. Texas (illegible).

She was a child of very sweet disposition. She loved the church, and the Sabbath school. She had been well trained by her parents, and knew much of God and the Bible, for one of her age. She talked of heaven, and of those she expected to meet there with apparent delight. She was sick about three weeks, bore her sufferings patiently, and quietly fell asleep in Jesus Sept. 18, 1886. L.P. Smith.

Henrietta, Sept. 21, 1886.⁵¹¹

Within a short time, the family returned to Sevier County, Arkansas, settling again in the Ultima Thule community. They lived near the Masonic Hall on Cane Creek. IRA PIERCE ROGERS first worked for someone else and in 1887 operated a cotton gin for a second man. In September, 1887, IRA P. ROGERS was listed on "the Methodist Register at Masonic Hall (Ultima Thule area)....Alice Rogers is listed following his name."⁵¹²

At about this time, the Ultima Thule community was described in the following way:

Ultima Thule is the site of a post-office and a small trading post in the western part of Monroe Township, very near the line of the Indian Territory. A settlement was made here in 1833 by Hon. J.W. McKean; he was the first merchant and post-master. After his death in 1851, the business was continued by his sons. The present (1890) merchant is George T. Locke.⁵¹³

The stay at Ultima Thule was only a few months. By early 1888 the family was living a few miles away in Chapel Hill, Sevier County, Arkansas, where IRA PIERCE ROGERS was operating a cotton gin owned by someone else. On March 26, 1888, the fourth child, and third son, Francis Harvey Rogers, was born in Chapel Hill.

Chapel Hill was described about this time in the following way:

Chapel Hill, a prosperous little village situated about the center of Monroe Township, derived its name from the old Union Church that was located about one mile east of the present town site. Hankins & Co. were the first merchants, and established their business in 1878. S.H. Nunnelly also conducted a business here for a time. A post-office was established about 1874, one and one-half miles east, and in 1885 was removed to town. E.G. Corder was the first postmaster. The present (1890) business interests of Chapel Hill are two general stores, one grocery and drug store, two shops (blacksmith and wagon-maker), and three physicians. The shipping point is Nashville, thirty-seven miles east. There is one private school, the Chapel Hill High School, established in 1889. The farming land continuous (sic) is the bottoms of the Rolling Fork and good "mulatto" upland. A number of mineral springs abound in this vicinity. Mr. W.S. Southworth is the present postmaster.⁵¹⁴

Chapel Hill had an active Methodist Church. Captain J.G. McKean preached in Chapel Hill. C.F. Mitchell, a preacher and a physician, lived there.⁵¹⁵ The Chapel Hill Methodist Church was on a circuit with seven churches attached to it: Mount Ida, Nor-

woodville, Masonic Hall, Rose Valley, Friendship (changed to Sweet Home), Weems School House, and Mill Creek. The John McKean family gave four acres to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1881.⁵¹⁶ For a number of years, IRA PIERCE ROGERS served as Sunday School superintendent of the Methodist Church at Chapel Hill.

The following letter, undoubtedly written by either Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers or IRA PIERCE ROGERS on behalf of their young son, Anthony Jenkins Rogers, appeared, probably in the Arkansas Methodist, probably in 1888:

Dear Uncle Ed--I am a little over four years old. I go to Sunday school nearly every Sunday and get a lesson in our Little People. I can't pronounce big words, but I do the best I can. I love God, and love to hear the preacher talk about God. Bro. Whitesides is our pastor. We love him. He baptized my two little brothers, Wesley and Harvey, last week. I had a sweet little sister, but she has gone to heaven. I want to go there too. Mama and Papa say they are going to live with God some time. I love to hear my Papa read the children's letters. We all love THE METHODIST. Jenkins Rogers, Ultima Thule, Ark.⁵¹⁷

It is not clear why the letter was from Ultima Thule, as Francis Harvey Rogers had been born in Chapel Hill and Chapel Hill had a post office at this time.

The fifth child, a daughter, was born on May 27, 1890, in Chapel Hill. She was named Ella Irene Rogers. In that same year, IRA PIERCE ROGERS worked at a saw mill in Wilton (Little River County), Arkansas, and he also cut timber.

During this period of time, it appears that various relatives lived with the family for varying periods of time. These rela-

tives included the two sisters of Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers. (See a previous section on Minnie May Mellard and Martha Elizabeth "Mattie" Mellard.)

From 1891 to 1895 IRA PIERCE ROGERS logged for a mill. Apparently this work took him away from home for periods of time. In a letter undoubtedly written from Chapel Hill to IRA PIERCE ROGERS (his location not identified) by his wife on April 28, 1892, she stated that "we get along without you so far." However, he had been away from home long enough to have written a letter that was received almost a week earlier. This may have been the first time that he was away for any length of time, for she asked, "Tell me how you live and manage; what you eat and if you cook."

There was reference to various relatives. Ella "looked over to Frank and says 'Miss Minnie.'" Ella "is not right well now but so fat and lovely. She has gotten so we can't get her to say one word about you." The letter said that "Jenkins has some nice melons."

The family had to call on neighbors and friends for help with food:

Bro. Powell will come directly and see if (the melons) are ripe and if they are, him and Ollie will haul them up to town and sell them or leave them there to sell. We have had several to eat.... Have not had to get but a bu. meal yet and could have done without that if our good neighbor had paid the meal she borrowed before you left here.

Bud keeps us in stove wood and he after so long a time plowed the potatoes and garden and I dug up the rows and planted six rows beans. Will plant cucumber

and turnips this day. I hate to plant the turnip seed you bought. They don't make good greens but have no others. We have milk three times a day. Keep it in a box at the well and often wish you could help us drink cold butter milk.

There are various business dealings that were mentioned in the letter:

O- gave me a call yesterday morn, the first time I've spoken to him since he came back. Said he would be down there about 15 pay day (sic) and try to sell the team. Said corn was cheap and you were doing well to make three loads a day in the hot weather.

Mr. P. brought his 36 lbs midling (illegible). I had been borrowing from Bro. Powell since you left and last night Sister P. said she would let me have one small side to pay Mr. Long and maybe she had rather have the money than the meat. I don't think you (illegible) to send us any meat till you come, but I'd like to have flour enough to pay Mrs. P and Ros.... I'll have to put up the white hog and maybe the little pigs. The big one is in (illegible)'s goobers all the time. We are doing very well now for clothes....

There were various concerns for the state of health of individuals:

Oh, how glad to hear from you and that you were well. We have been in unusual good health since you left. We have not had a single fever or chill.... Tom Bettis has slow fever. Not much sickness now.... When it rains, the little ones say, "Poor Papa." Have you bought you any clothes yet?⁵¹⁸

On July 17, 1892, Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers wrote again to IRA P. ROGERS. She was obviously in Chapel Hill; it is not known where he was at the time. There were references to both Mattie Mellard and Minnie Mellard; both were apparently living with or near the family in Chapel Hill.

....Mattie has gone home with Frances.... Minnie is looking so much better and has 17 scholars now and 4 more will start next week. The woman who set up against her has 5 and says she won't teach any longer if she can't get more than that. She started with 12. Some

have quit and are going to Min. They say Min does so well. She gets board at 4 dollars.

In what must be a reference to her brother William Elisha Mellard and his wife, Laura, Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers stated that:

Bro. Ingle told me Brother would be here in a few days with his family. I'll be so glad to see him. Laura wants to get a house and send the children to school.

The references to the children included these:

...J(enkins) & W(esley) went home with Ollie. F(rank) and E(lla) are out in the shade playing.... I did not go (to the July 4th observance, probably). Besides did not feel like taking Ella, so I let the boys all go with Min and Mat.

There were two major local items of news:

We had a very nice barbecue here. Between 12 and 1,300 people--not a drunk man on the grounds. Had two dancing platforms and three lemonade stands and speaking all day. We prepared a nice dinner but it rained so...I did not go.... The girls, with two (of) Mr. Taylor's girls and Mr. Hughes and his daughter, came back for dinner. I went back with them but could not walk (illegible) the grove near Mr. Bettis and stopped at the dancing platform at the back of Southworth's Store and took in the dance--or rather a little rest.

Sister P laughed at me but I told her I saw two pastors and wives and Sister V there and thought I'd stop, too.

Well, Ira, we had a fire in town last night. Southworth's Store caught fire about 2 o'clock in the night and then Mr. Hill's office caught. He saved some things but not all. Ella woke me up and I saw the fire in full blast. Woke all the children. Tried to get Jenks to go and wake Mr. Long. He says, "I'm afraid." I woke Wessie. He did not stop to rub his eyes, but went in a run and J- followed and woke Mr. Long.

I was sure it was Sister P-'s and never was so uneasy about a fire. Bro. P. was gone and she was frightened so badly. Mrs. Long and I went up to see her at three o'clock this morning. She was over her fright.

It is not known how it caught fire. Some try to say "cigars," but you (sic) that is not reasonable. Mr. Hill's could have been saved with right management. We must do our best to pay him soon.

The letter concluded with the statement:

May God bless you and bring you home safely is my earnest prayer. Try to do your whole duty as a true Christian. Write so I'll hear from you every week. I miss you so much. Loving Alice Rogers.⁵¹⁹

At some point during this time, IRA PIERCE ROGERS must have been working in Texas. There exist fragments of three letters from Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers to him; none are dated. However, in two of them, there were the statements "When Frank gets hurt he will...say I'm going to Milkin to stay one hour...." and "Bro. McKinley starts to Tex....with a load of chickens.... (H)e says he will go in about 4 miles of you."

In these fragments of letters, Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers said these things about the children:

I recon (sic) I ought to tell you we have not been sick any.... I took Ella to church last Sunday and she cut a shine. I brought her home and whipped her with a stick and today you never saw a better child.... When Frank gets hurt he will frown up and say, "I'm going to Milkin to stay one hour. Good by. May God bless you." Ella says every night, "O Lord bess Papa, make me dood dirl, Amen, dood night, Mama." (sic)

...Wessie's (illegible) are right nice but the (illegible) and pigs may ruin mine.... Jenkins was not there (at church services).... The children are so hard to get (illegible).... Jenkins has sold 2.50 worth of melons and may sell 1.00 tomorrow.... We haven't had a fever since you left. Ella is threatened now with flux.

In these letters it appeared that Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers would have liked to have gone to church one Tuesday night

but "Mattie is not willing to stay here by herself and I'll not insist."

There was a continued concern about food and household items:

...got meat from Sister P- and Mr. Provence loaned me 16 lbs. flour to cook for barbeque; t'was so nice. Henry has not plowed the potatoes yet. I'll try to get him tomorrow.... I can't tell when (the melons) are ripe. Got Bro. Powell to come once and Mr. Long once to pull them. Mr. Hill sells them.... We ate two very fine ones this eve.... I saved the seed. They were very fine. I sent Mrs. O- one. He said he would pay me for it but I could not take it, you know.

...Ira, Bro. Powell told me to tell you he had 25 bu. corn he would deliver to you there at 65 cts, if you would take it. He has no money and can't get any. Need it very bad. Be sure and write immediately and let him know if you will take it. Sure we have no flour at all but make out very well. Don't have much company. He let me have 18 lbs. meat. I paid Mrs. L and Norris 15. How much did we owe him?.... Have right smart left.

...Well, since last Saturday at dinner I've (illegible) 2 1/2 bu. corn, made 3 dresses and two shirts for Mr. Gartrell. He brought the corn, has not come after the shirts yet. I think that will bread us three weeks. Mr. O- put the white hog up for me last Sunday. He took to his Goobers and is in splendid fix now. I was glad to get him up. The rest all look well. I will have to do something with the little pigs or they will ruin the potatoes. Henry plowed them in time and did it so nicely. They are very clean and growing. We have such good seasons. I have planted turnips on the bod in rows and white peas and six rows beans. Wheaf (?) pole beans are so nice. Have plenty tomatoes, but they rot. Have cabbage yet. The worms ruined them though.

Church activities provided a good deal of content for these letters:

In revival, we will have quarterly meeting 4th Sunday in Aug. and protract. We elected Bro. J. McKinley during your absence. The vote was unanimous and surely consoling to him, as he was so hurt over the way he was treated here before. He showed a Christian spirit. Oh, you don't know how sad I feel when I go to S.S. and can't hear your dear voice nor see your dear face anywhere....

...We had speaking at the church yesterday, but I was serving so hard for Sister Ingle to go to District meeting. I (illegible) go. Mr. Long has turned back to Devil's Rat, and God forbid that you should ever turn to anything else.

...I told sister I beat Bro P. I had one convert and he did not.

...I decided to go last night. Had a bad time with the little ones. Never did have such a time, but enjoyed the meeting. Aunt Lizzie got so happy she shouted all over (illegible).⁵²⁰

On June 24, 1893, a set of twins was born into the family. These were the sixth and seventh children and they were named Justin Pierce Rogers and Powell Wilson Rogers. The twins were baptized on September 10, 1893, at Chapel Hill by Rev. L.M. Powell, a minister of the Little Rock Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.⁵²¹

Two years later, a second set of twins was born on May 7, 1895. These were the eighth and ninth children, all but one of which was living at the time. These twins were also born at Chapel Hill and they were named Charlie King Rogers and Nettie May Rogers. However, in the fall of 1895, Powell Wilson Rogers died at the age of two. He was buried in the Chapel Hill Cemetery. "Aunt Minnie" Mellard, who lived with the family of IRA PIERCE ROGERS, died on November 25, 1895, and she was buried in the Chapel Hill Cemetery.⁵²²

The following year, 1896, the nine surviving members of the family moved to Hatton (Polk County), Arkansas, where IRA PIERCE ROGERS logged for a mill and worked in a store. The brother of his wife, Rev. Jesse James Mellard, became the pastor of the

Hatton Circuit of the Methodist Church at about this time.

Death struck again, though, when on November 25, 1896, at the age of three, Justin Pierce Rogers died. His body was returned to Chapel Hill for burial alongside his twin brother.

Misfortune continued to follow the family. Only a few months later, on March 26, 1897, Nettie May Rogers died. Her death was followed two days later (March 28, 1897) by the death of her twin brother, Charlie King Rogers. The twins, both less than two years old at the time of their death, died in Hatton, but they were buried in the Chapel Hill Cemetery near their relatives.

Further tragedy struck when, on April 10, 1897, Henrietta Alice Mellard Rogers died in Hatton. She, too, was buried in the Chapel Hill Cemetery. Within a year and a half, death had reduced a family of ten to a family of five with no mother. IRA PIERCE ROGERS at the time was 40 years old and his four surviving children were 13, 11, 9, and almost 7.

After this series of deaths, the following notice appeared in the Arkansas Methodist:

Rogers--The family of Bro. IRA P. ROGERS, of Hatton, Ark., are greatly bereaved. Thrice within a few short weeks the Angel of Death has visited their home, taking first on March 26, 1897, their baby, Nettie, and on March 28 her twin brother, Charlie, and on April 10, 1897, their mother went on to join her precious children in the better land. The children were born at Chapel Hill, Ark., May 7, 1895 and were the idols of their home. Sister Henrietta A. Rogers (nee Mellard) was born in Sumpter (sic) county, Alabama, February 6, 1858. When quite young she came with her parents to Ashley county, Arkansas, where she grew to womanhood, and on

December 8, 1878, was married to IRA P. ROGERS, who with four children is now left to mourn the loss of a faithful and loving wife and mother. Sister Rogers was converted in childhood and joined the M.E. Church, South, in which she lived a consistent and useful member until transferred to the church triumphant. The writer only met her a few times, but he was deeply impressed with the gentleness and sweetness of her spirit and the strength and purity of her Christian character. Her house was ever the preachers' home, and many of them will feel when they read this notice of her death that they have lost one of their best friends. She was a sister of Rev. J.J. Mellard, the present pastor of Hatton Circuit, and felt great joy in having her brother in her home this year. She has left behind her the influence of a pure and unselfish life, and we have no doubt is waiting for her loved ones in the heavenly home. God help them and us to meet her there at the end of the journey.⁵²³

After his wife's funeral, IRA PIERCE ROGERS stayed all night in Chapel Hill at the house of a McKinley family. He left his children there and set out for the new town of DeQueen, Sevier County, Arkansas, to build a new life.

IRA PIERCE ROGERS told of the establishment of the town of DeQueen in this way:

In the mid-1890's, the Kansas City Southern Railroad, which was under construction, ended at Horatio. The Williamson brothers, who lived at Lockesburg, knew the railroad was coming. They built a sawmill across from where the roundhouse was later and bought land where the town of DeQueen is now.

From what is now Ninth Street to the Rose Hill area was timber land, except for a pasture that ranged from where the Central School was later built through the present business district. The Arkansas Townsite Company bought the land from the Williamsons and sold lots. Ed Williamson kept the block where Miss Pearl Williamson later lived and Clay Williamson kept the block where the Brooks family later lived. On the day the lots were sold, the business district of DeQueen consisted of six to eight stores on First Street between DeQueen and Stillwell Avenues. There was a saloon where the DeeSwift Hotel was later built and a railroad station at the site of the present station.

A settlement known as Hurrah City was at what was later the upper end of the Kansas City Southern Railroad yards. The site of the present junior high school was a peach orchard. The nearest post office was at Belton. The major road through the area ran from Fort Towson through Ultima Thule, Chapel Hill, Lockesburg, and Nashville. There was only a sawmill road from Chapel Hill to DeQueen.⁵²⁴

After traveling over this road following his wife's funeral, IRA PIERCE ROGERS obtained the assistance of a carpenter and in late April, 1897, he built a three-room shack where the Baptist parsonage was later. The lot belonged to a carpenter named Wright. At that time, IRA PIERCE ROGERS recalled,

there were only about four regular houses in DeQueen, most or all of which had been built by the railroad. The first regular house was where the Hope family later lived. (This is probably across the street to the west from where the Central School was later.)⁵²⁵

During this year (1897), IRA PIERCE ROGERS first worked as a carpenter, then in a store for Gus McCain, and later for a man named Kirk. McCain's Store was in a building across from the Dierks Dry Goods store where the Dierks Building was later constructed.⁵²⁶

IRA PIERCE ROGERS and the Methodist Church arrived in DeQueen at virtually the same time. According to church records, the first Methodist services in DeQueen were held in Joe and Jim Smith's store building on the second Sunday in May, 1897. The services were led by the Rev. J.A. Parker of the Chapel Hill circuit.⁵²⁷ A shed-type building or arbor was erected (north of the old Archer Hospital) and on June 5, 1897,⁵²⁸ Rev. Parker organized the First Methodist Church, with 18 members, and with a Sunday School of 30 members, IRA P. ROGERS, Superintendent.⁵²⁹

Among the charter members of this congregation were Mr. and Mrs. R.E. Leslie, Mrs. Annie Mitchell, Mrs. E.Y. Williamson, Mrs. Nannie Smith, and John Lamb.⁵³⁰

The small, new town of DeQueen had a large celebration on July 4, 1897. The town may have been incorporated the next day (or it may have been incorporated earlier, on April 26, 1897). At any rate, town officers obviously were not elected until mid-year, for the first town council included Harvey Riggs as Mayor, Captain McCain as Recorder, a Mr. Jones as Marshall, Ned Smith as Constable, and IRA P. ROGERS as Treasurer.⁵³¹

Several months later, Martha (Mrs. R.E.) Leslie called on Miss Florence Hudson at her home on what became Seventh Street. Miss Hudson, who was "a striking-looking red head with a friendly charming smile," had recently moved in from Lockesburg with her father, the new postmaster for DeQueen.⁵³²

Mrs. Leslie and Miss Hudson had, of course, already met at Methodist services which had first been held at Smith's Store, then in an arbor, then at the new school house, and, most recently, at the Armory, which was completed April 22, 1898. These two women decided it was time to form a Ladies' Aid Society, so plans were made to call a meeting of all Methodist women who were interested. The organizational meeting was held on July 29, 1898. Not only was Miss Hudson a charter member of this group, but she was elected as the first Recording Secretary. This group of devout women started in with great enthusiasm to

make money with bake sales, suppers, carnivals, etc., the proceeds from which went toward building a church building and parsonage.⁵³³

By the fall of 1898, the DeQueen Methodist Church had grown enough for a resident pastor to be appointed by the Little Rock Conference. Rev. M.W. Manville came, accompanied by his family, to a church that had no building and no parsonage. A three-room parsonage was built in a month's time, and IRA P. ROGERS and Miss Florence Hudson were two of the people most involved in this project. At the housewarming held in the parsonage in the late fall of 1898, plans for a church building began in earnest. Labor and materials were donated. The church building was completed and dedicated during the four years of Rev. Manville's ministry.⁵³⁴

To support himself, in 1898 IRA PIERCE ROGERS worked for a Mr. Kirk and for Joe Smith. From 1899 to 1901 he worked at various times for Mr. Kirk and for Mr. Scroggins as a clerk and as a carpenter.⁵³⁵

Around 1899 IRA PIERCE ROGERS paid \$200 for a whole block of land near where the Hope family lived (see above) and he built a house on the southeast corner of that block. After a storm in 1900 blew down that four-room house, he built a house on the southwest corner of the same block, but he never lived in the house.⁵³⁶

On September 15, 1900, the wife of William Henry Rogers, the brother of IRA PIERCE ROGERS, died and she was buried in Ashley

County, Arkansas, in the Rogers Cemetery. At the end of the next month, on October 30, 1900, the mother of both William Henry Rogers and IRA PIERCE ROGERS, Nancy Beasley Rogers, died in Ashley County, Arkansas, and she, too, was buried in the Rogers Cemetery. William Henry Rogers then sold his farm south of Snyder, Arkansas, and went to DeQueen, Arkansas, to be with his younger brother. William Walter Rogers, the son of William Henry Rogers, went with his father to DeQueen, but stayed only a short time before returning to Portland, Arkansas.⁵³⁷

A number of the Methodist ladies of the town met at the church on Sunday afternoon, May 3, 1901, for the purpose of organizing a Women's Foreign Mission Society. Miss Florence Hudson was elected Second Vice President of this new organization.⁵³⁸

At about the same time, the "Little Messengers," a Junior Missionary Society, was organized under the leadership of the minister's wife, Mrs. Manville. Among the charter members of the "Little Messengers" was Ella Irene Rogers, then about 11 years old. This group of small folks saved their nickels and pennies and bought the first church communion service.⁵³⁹

Other than the fact that Ella Irene Rogers was a charter member of the "Little Messengers" around 1901, nothing is known of the Rogers children during the period of time that their father was a widower. In 1901, the four children ranged in age from 17 to 11. Were they living in DeQueen with their father and possibly other relatives? Were they living in Chapel Hill with

friends of the family? Whatever the case, it is obvious that IRA PIERCE ROGERS felt the need to remarry and, during 1901, he courted Miss Florence Hudson.

On November 14, 1901, he sent the following letter to Miss Hudson:

DeQueen Ark
Nov 14th 1901

Miss Florence Hudson

Dear friend

There can be no more painful situation than that in which one is placed who being very anxious to secure the affections of another yet has not been able to discover whether there is a possibility of success.

I have for some time found myself in that situation.

I am most anxious that you give me some return of the feeling with which I regard you.

I am quite without any knowledge as to whether you look upon me with favor or not. And I have resorted to my pen and I hope I may not offend you in so doing. (illegible) know my own heart. It feels an interest in you that no effort of mine can shake off. And in the near future I hope to be able to offer you such a home as a lady has a right to expect.

May I now ask your kindness in considering whether a proposal would be acceptable or not?

In saying this I will assure you that I have loved you long and deeply, that if you can return my affection you will render me the happiest of men. It will be the study of my life to repay that affection by the sincerest devotion and regard for your welfare and happiness. I sincerely hope that you will think over this and if you can make up your mind to share with me whatever years are reserved to us by Providence. I trust that no effort will be wanting on my part to insure you the happiness you so well deserve.

I need scarcely say that an early answer on a matter so much connected with my future happiness will be a

great favor to

Your sincere friend

IRA P. ROGERS⁵⁴⁰

The early answer must not have been forthcoming, for the marriage between the two did not occur until the fall of 1902. After four years of a job "well done," Rev. M.W. Manville, the pastor of the DeQueen Methodist Church, and his family were sent to another appointment. As the Manville family left for the Annual Conference, IRA PIERCE ROGERS boarded the train with them in DeQueen, Arkansas. At Wilton, Little River County, Arkansas, Florence Hudson boarded the train. These two "worthy, consecrated people" were joined in marriage in the Huckins House parlors in Texarkana, Arkansas, by Rev. Manville, as "his last good deed for the community he had served so faithfully."⁵⁴¹